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A Revelation of the Chinese Revolution. A Retrospect and Forecast by John J. Mullaney

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amount of opium exported from India by one-tenth of the average amount taken annually by China during the five years from 1901 to 1905, and, if during these three years the Chinese government carried out their arrangements for diminishing the production and consumption of opium in China, the British government would continue in the same proportion this annual diminution of the export from India after the three-year period.

In order to find out whether the Chinese government was living up to its part of this agreement, Sir Alexander Hosie was sent on a tour of investigation in 1910 and 1911 through the six chief opium-producing provinces of China. The result of his investigation, embodied in a report to Parliament in 1911, was that, in the three northern provinces

in 1910 poppy cultivation had been completely eradicated in Shansi, and that there had been a reduction of 30 and 25 per cent respectively in Shensi and Kansu as compared with the year 1907. As regards the three southwestern provinces, cultivation had ceased in Szechuan in 1911, while Yünnan and Kueichou had reduced their cultivation in the same year by 75 and 70 per cent respectively.

His observations led him to the conclusion that wherever the farmers realized that the local authorities were in earnest, poppy cultivation had almost entirely ceased but, where it seemed likely that they would take no active steps, poppy fields abounded even along the main roads and close to the chief towns.

These two volumes are not a study of the opium question but merely a record of this journey of the author's, describing the physical characteristics and economic conditions of the country traversed and the incidents of the journey.

*A Revelation of the Chinese Revolution.* A Retrospect and Forecast. By A CHINESE COMPATRIOT. Edited by John J. Mulowney. New York: Fleming H. Revell. 1914. Pp. 142.

Revolutionary China is by no means satisfied with the man at the head of the so-called Republic, who has undone or at least checked the work of the revolutionary party. This little book is an attempt to interpret to the Western world the Chinese point of view and is a most vigorous attack upon Yuan Shi-kai. In contrast to him is placed General Hwang Hsing, to whom is given the chief credit for the inception of the revolutionary movement. Though acting through Li Yuan-hung, the nominal leader, it was

really Hwang Hsing who with Dr. Sun Yat-sen aroused and kept alive the revolutionary spirit and crystallized it into action. It was between Hwang Hsing and Dr. Sun that the choice for president must have fallen had it not been desirable to win the support of Yuan Shi-kai, and it was Hwang Hsing who led the ill-fated "Punitive Expedition" against the president, which failed because of the support given by the Powers to Yuan Shi-kai. The eulogy of Hwang Hsing is followed by an analysis of the life of the dictator, showing the reactionary tendency present through his whole career.

*Travel and Politics in Armenia.* By NOEL BUXTON and the REV. HAROLD BUXTON. With an introduction by Viscount Bryce and a contribution on Armenian history and culture by Aram Raffi. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1914. Pp. xx, 274.

While European Turkey has been pretty thoroughly studied during recent years, Asiatic Turkey is still comparatively unknown and it is to shed a little light on that portion of the Sultan's dominions that this book was written. The majority of the Armenians live in Turkey but a large number are to be found in Russian Trans-Caucasia and a smaller number in Persia. The authors have studied conditions in all three countries with the hope of being able to suggest some means of improvement.

Viscount Bryce in his introduction speaks of the Armenians as unquestionably the strongest people of Western Asia and in point of industry, intellect and energy, the equal of any of the European races. The study begins with the Kurds among whom the Armenians are forced to live. The Turkish policy up to the present time has been to arm the Kurds, allowing them a free hand among the Armenians, which means to rob and pillage, to drive the Armenians out of a village if they wish to settle in it, and even to massacre the Armenians when they grow too numerous to suit the government. All that the Armenians ask, is the right to arm themselves in turn, because they could then, by their preponderance in numbers, compel the Kurds to keep the peace. To this plea the Young Turk Government responded by doling out a few arms but at the same time continued its former policy by furnishing the Kurds with more and better arms. The result of this state of anarchy has been a great deal of suffering and a constant movement of the Armenians across the border into Russian territory. With a prejudice against Russian rule of subject peo-